

MDCorp.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Total current assets	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Total Assets	\$ 100,000	\$ -
	=====	=====
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,123	\$ 5,333
Convertible note payable	-	\$ 3,850
Advances from shareholders	10,426	\$ -
Total current liabilities	\$ 21,549	\$ 9,183
Long term liabilities:		
Convertible promissory note payable	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Total Liabilities	\$ 121,549	\$ 9,183
Stockholder's Deficit:		
Preferred Stock par value \$0.001 authorized 10,000,000, none issued and outstanding.		
Common Stock par value \$0.001 authorized 90,000,000 shares, 88,754,205 and 18,754,205 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	\$ 88,754	\$ 18,754
Additional paid in Capital	10,168,741	10,163,741
Accumulated Deficit	(10,279,044)	(10,191,678)
Total Stockholder's Deficit:	\$ (21,549)	\$ (9,183)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 100,000	\$ -
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

MDCorp.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of services	-	-	-	-
Gross margin	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Expenses:				
General and administrative	\$ 6,950	\$ -	\$ 87,366	\$ -
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 6,950	\$ -	\$ 87,366	\$ -
Operating Loss	\$ (6,950)	\$ -	\$ (87,366)	\$ -
Net Loss	\$ (6,950)	\$ -	\$ (87,366)	\$ -
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ -	\$ (0.00)	\$ -
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	88,754,205	18,754,205	62,842,803	18,754,205

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

MDCorp.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss for the period	\$ (87,366)	\$ -
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities:		
Fair value of shares issues for services	75,000	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	5,790	-
Increase (decrease) in convertible notes payable	(3,850)	-
Increase (decrease) in Advances from Shareholders	10,426	-
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ -	\$ -
Net cash provided by financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in convertible promissory note payable	100,000	-
Total cash provided by financing activities	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Net increase (decrease) in Cash	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Cash at beginning of period	\$ -	\$ -
Cash at end of Period	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Supplemental disclosures of Cash Flow:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

MDCorp.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

MDCorp., a Nevada corporation (the “Company”), was originally incorporated in the State of Nevada on October 7, 2005 as Bridgefilms Inc. In December 2007, the Company changed its name to Utility Investment Recovery, Inc. and in March 2008, the Company changed its name to General Automotive Company. General Automotive Company is a provider of aftermarket automotive parts and related automotive products at multiple levels of distribution throughout the United States and internationally. We have focused our efforts on utilizing our relationships with manufacturers in China, Korea and Japan to bring state-of-the-art automotive parts, accessories and products to automobile manufacturers and major parts distributors in the U.S. On April 5, 2017, the Company changed its name to “MDCorp”.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period.

The Company's significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to an estimated useful lives of computer equipment; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Related parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a) affiliates of the Company; b) Entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d) principal owners of the Company; e) management of the Company; f) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g) Other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Advances from shareholders

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, Mr. Shawn A. Mesaros, the Company's President and a major shareholder, made advances of \$10,426 to the Company to finance its administrative expenses. The advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing with no formal terms of repayment.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has

been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the period ended June 30, 2017 or June 30, 2016.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities

by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, "Revenue Recognition - Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which is a comprehensive revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. This standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and either full retrospective adoption or modified retrospective adoption is permitted. The Company is still in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard, but do not currently expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. The Company plans to adopt this standard when it becomes effective for the Company on January 1, 2018.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which among other changes in accounting and disclosure requirements, replaces the cost method of accounting for non-marketable equity securities with a model for recognizing impairments and observable price changes, and also eliminates the available-for-sale classification for marketable equity securities. Under the new guidance, other than when the consolidation or equity method of accounting is utilized, changes in the fair value of equity securities are to be recognized in earnings. This guidance will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting ASU 2016-02, Leases. The new standard establishes a right-of-use ("ROU") model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at June 30, 2017 of \$10,279,044 and its liabilities exceeded its assets. These factors among others raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – LONG TERM CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTE

On June 29, 2017, the Company signed a Convertible Promissory Note (the Note) in connection with a long term loan received from PMT Advisory Ltd. HK, (Holder) for a total of One Hundred Thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$100,000.00). The Note is payable together with interest thereon at the rate of five percent (5%) per annum on the unpaid balance.

1. Maturity Date; Interest Payments.

All outstanding principal together with interest on the Note shall be due June 29, 2022 ("Maturity Date"). The Company shall make quarterly interest payments of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), commencing August 1, 2017, and continuing on the first calendar day of each succeeding three months during the term of the Note or until paid in full, provided, however, that the first interest payment hereunder shall also include any unpaid interest between the date of the Note and June 29, 2022.

2. Conversion of Principal and Interest Owed.

(a) Optional Conversion into Common Stock. Either of the Holder or the Company, each in its sole discretion and election, may convert any part or all of the outstanding principal and/or interest on this Note into shares of common stock of the Company obtained by dividing (i) any amount of part or all of the outstanding principal and/or interest on the Note, by (ii) the 10-day VWAP of Company common stock prior to the date of conversion; provided, however, that the price of conversion shall not be less than \$0.000001 per share. If the Holder of this Note elects to make a conversion hereunder, then the Holder shall effect a conversion by delivering to the Company a completed Notice of Conversion, not later than three days after the date of conversion on such notice. If the Company elects to make a conversion hereunder, the Company shall notify the Holder in writing of such election not later than three days after the date of conversion on such notice.

NOTE 5 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

All of the effects of subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements, are recognized in the accompanying condensed financial statements.

The Company does not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the balance sheet date but arose after that date and before the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. In some cases, unrecognized subsequent events are disclosed to keep the condensed financial statements from being misleading. The Company has evaluated events through July 10, 2017, the date the condensed financial statements were available to be issued.